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SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT

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COUNTRY Poland

DATE DISTR. 30 Sep 53

SUBJECT State Radio Factory T 61, Dzierzonlow

NO. OF PAGES 10

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS. 3
(LISTED BELOW)DATE
ACQUIREDSUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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DATE OF IN

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. State Radio Factory T 61 (Dolnoslaskie Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Radiowych - DZWUR) in Dzierzonlow N 50-43, E 16-39 was located in the western part of the town, between Kosciuszki, Szkolna, and Rolli Zymirskiego Streets. The main factory occupied an area of about 150 x 350 m. as well as the buildings of the former Radio Tube Factory at Rolli Zymirskiego Street #38. Encl. A, Overlay of GSGS-4416 Scale 1:100,000, Sheet S-11, Glatz. DZWUR was controlled by United Enterprises of Electrotechnic Industry (Zjednoczone Zaklady Przemyslu Elektrotechnicznego - ZZPE). 25X1
2. The main factory building was one-story (except for the part in which the offices were located which was two-story), relatively modern, and square in shape, about 70 x 70 m. Manufacturing and assembly shops were about six meters high and well-lighted. The glass roof was arranged in a series of small gables or ridges, which, from the side, gave the impression of a saw. Under the building was a basement which was used for storage of manufactured and imported parts.
3. the factory was organized as follows:
 - a. The Chief Managing Director, PINKIERT (fnu), Encl. C, who was not a specialist in radio equipment production, controlled the factory in cooperation with the factory's main Party cell of the United Polish Workers' Party (PZPR) and Works Council (Rada Zakladowa). He had under him the head office, with the planning and personnel sections. 25X1

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- b. The real managing director as far as production was concerned was the Deputy Director and Technical Engineer, BARC (fnu), Encl. C, who controlled the following sections;

Mechanical Section (Dzial Mechaniczny)

Bakelite Section (Bakieliciarnia)

Coil and Transformer Winding Section (Nawijalnia Transformatorem i Cewek)

Electroplating Section (Galwanizernia)

Impregnation Section (Dzial Impregnowania)

Assembly Section (Hala Montazowa) under WAJNTRAUB or WEINTRAUB (fnu), Encl. C

Tool Shop and Maintenance Section (Narzedziownia i dzial naprawy silnikow elektrycznych i maszyn)

Stores (Magazyny)

Laboratory (Laboratorium)

- c. In charge of each section was an engineer with a university diploma or technical education.

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4. [redacted] in the build-
ings at Rolli Zymirskiego Street #38- [redacted] production of
bakelite cases was being planned.

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[redacted] different types
of wire, single, and multi-core cables. At the same time [redacted]
trucks driving in and out of the area.

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5. DZWUR T 61 employed about 1,000 workers, about 70% of whom were women. Only the chiefs of the sections, head foremen, foremen, and engineers in the tool section had electro-technical education. About 20% of the young workers were trained in one-year courses organized by the factory. The first students who graduated from Radio Technical High School were employed in the Fall of 1952. When the Radio Tube Factory was closed in 1950, only the foremen and some skilled employees were sent to Warsaw. The rest of the workers were employed by DZWUR T 61.
6. The plant worked a six-day week. The assembly section worked one shift, from 0800 to 1600 hours daily; the rest of the factory worked two shifts, from 0800 to 1600 hours and from 1600 to 2400 hours. Sometimes there was also a third shift from 2400 to 0800 hours.
7. The entire factory area was fenced by wire net topped with barbed wire. Guards were also posted. There were five dogs inside the factory grounds at night. There was always one of the factory guards in the door-keeper's room. The guards were posted in the following way during rush hours: two or three guards who checked and searched all workers going out were in the door-keeper's room; one of the guards was at the gate checking those coming in and going out on bicycles. There were three or four sentries outside the main building at all times, mostly near the side gates and offices. Encl. B, Pts. 24, 25, 28, 29.

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8. Almost everyone working in the factory was known to the guards. Every employee had a special factory identity card with photograph. On coming in, each had to take his number from the door-keeper's room and hang it on a special board in his section. When leaving the factory, this check number had to be deposited in the door-keeper's room. It was forbidden to visit other sections of the factory but it was always possible to drop in and to see a friend working in another section.
9. [redacted] equipment and machinery. [redacted] stamping presses, automatic machines for manufacturing screws, lathes, drilling machines, milling machines, and grinding machines. [redacted] All machines were electrically operated. The factory did not have its own power station and there was a boiler room for central heating. 25X1
10. [redacted] DZWUR T 61 produced the following radio sets: 25X1
- In 1948, the Aga radio set was produced entirely from parts and materials imported from Sweden.
 - Up to the Summer of 1952, the Pioneer U2 radio set, universal for DC and AC 110/220 v., for short, medium, and long waves was produced; it had two radio tubes UCH21, one UBL21, and one UY1N. The same set was also produced for use with batteries.
 - From 1949 to 1952, about 10 console-type Radiola radio sets were produced monthly.
 - [redacted] in addition to the Pioneer U-2, the factory was already producing a new type of radio set called Mazur. [redacted] it was manufactured entirely from parts made in Poland. The set had a wooden case and was of better quality. 25X1
11. In 1950, about 400 Pioneer U2 sets were produced daily. [redacted] about August 1950, the 50,000th Pioneer U2 radio set, enclosed in a white case, was produced and offered to President BIERUT as a gift from all the workers. About 10 sets similar to this set were manufactured and one of them was sent to STALIN for his birthday. [redacted] the production was higher in November 1952 than in 1950. [redacted] The radio sets manufactured were sent from the factory to the Central Sales Offices of Electro-technic Industry in different towns in the country. [redacted] in 1952 radio sets were also exported to China and the Satellite countries. 25X1
12. When the production of the Pioneer U2 set was first started, the following material of foreign manufacture was used: 25X1
- All radio tubes [redacted]
 - Revolving surface condensers [redacted]
 - Tesla electrolytic closed condensers, as well as small Tesla mica condensers and small Tesla resistors were imported from Czechoslovakia.
- Up to 1950, bakelite cases came from Krakow; loudspeakers, wire and cables, and ferro-magnetic cores came from other places. Radio tubes [redacted] were sent to the plant from Warsaw. 25X1

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13. It often happened, especially in the Mechanical Section, that something went wrong, causing faulty production of such parts as screws and filters of indirect frequencies. Parts made of bakelite cracked during drilling and buffing. About 30% of the Polish-made ferro-magnetic cores crumbled. Cables and cores were cut during assembly on the conveyor belt. There was faulty electroplating and bad soldering.
14. Employee relations were good in the factory; however, everyone was tired because of the speed of production and the lack of adequate ventilation. Production norms were constantly being raised, causing much dissatisfaction among the workers. In relation to commodity prices, wages were low. (Clothing and shoe prices were high. A good civilian suit cost about 3,000 zloty and a good pair of shoes, about 700 zloty. However, one could also buy a poor quality civilian suit for 600 zloty and shoes for 300 zloty and up.) The monthly pay of workers in November 1952 was between 500 - 700 zloty, depending on the production of the individual worker. Every worker was entitled to an organized vacation (Wczasy) with pay. The length of leave depended on the length of employment. There was free medical service but one had to pay for medicine. Taxes and social insurance were deducted from the monthly pay. The PZPR membership fee depended on the salary.
15. There was no personal freedom with regard to changing jobs. One could submit a written application to the director one month prior to the desired separation, which was granted only in exceptional cases. [redacted] one incidence of this. When the Radio Tube Factory was transferred from Dzierzonlow to Warsaw, some workers were permitted to go to Warsaw on the condition that they find themselves housing, which was very difficult at that time. 25X1
16. [redacted] Less than 50% of the young workers, men and women, were members of the Polish Youth Organization (ZMP). In 1950 the meetings of the PZPR and the ZMP were not held regularly and were not attended by all members. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] not find many of my acquaintances who were enthusiastic about the regime. The majority joined the PZPR and the ZMP to get better promotions and more pay. All workers were members of the Trade Union. 25X1
17. The DZWUR had a special house, called "Swietlica", outside the factory, on Rolli Zymirskiego Street. It was under the supervision of the ZMP and contained a library, a reading room, and a hall, where meetings and dances were held. There were no sport activities of any kind organized by the factory.
18. [redacted] in November 1949, four cadets from the Infantry Officers' School in Jelenia Gora arrived in Dzierzonlow to recruit young workers for voluntary service in the Army or to induce them to apply for admission to the officers' schools. 25X1

Enclosures:

- A. Pinpoint Location of State Radio Factory T 61 (Dolnoslaskie Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Radiowych - DZWUR) in Dzierzonlow. Overlay of GSGS-4416, scale 1:100,000, sheet S-11, Glatz
- B. [redacted] Sketch, with Legend, of State Radio Factory T 61 25X1
- C. [redacted] Personalities at State Radio Factory T 61

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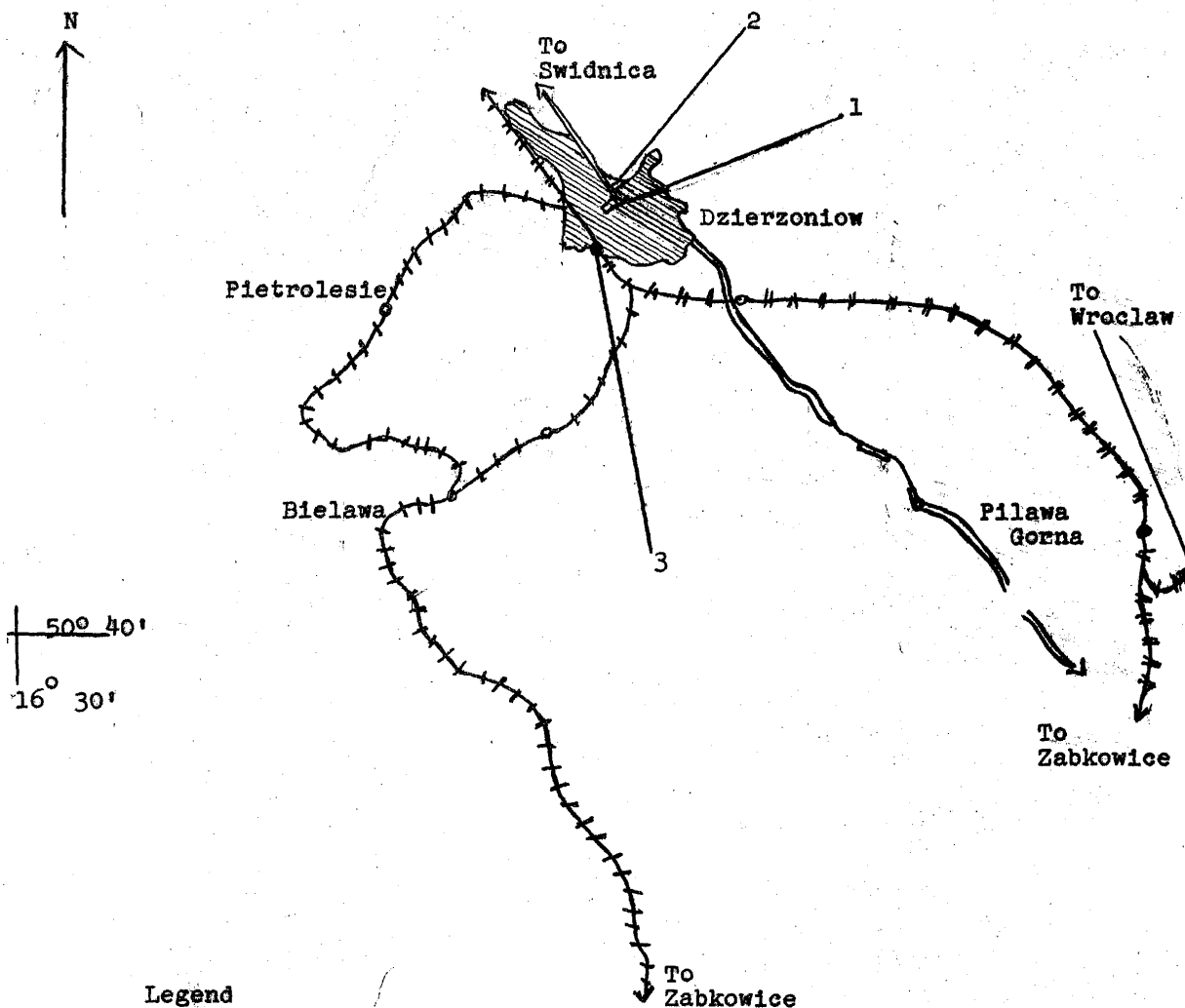
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ENCLOSURE A: Pinpoint Location of State Radio Factory T 61 (Dolnoslaskie Zaklady Wytworcze Urzadzen Radiowych - DZWUR) in Dzierzonow. Overlay of GSGS-4416, scale 1:100,000, sheet S-11, Glatz



Legend

- Point # 1. State Radio Factory T 61.
 # 2. State Radio Factory, former Radio Tube Factory.
 # 3. RR Station.

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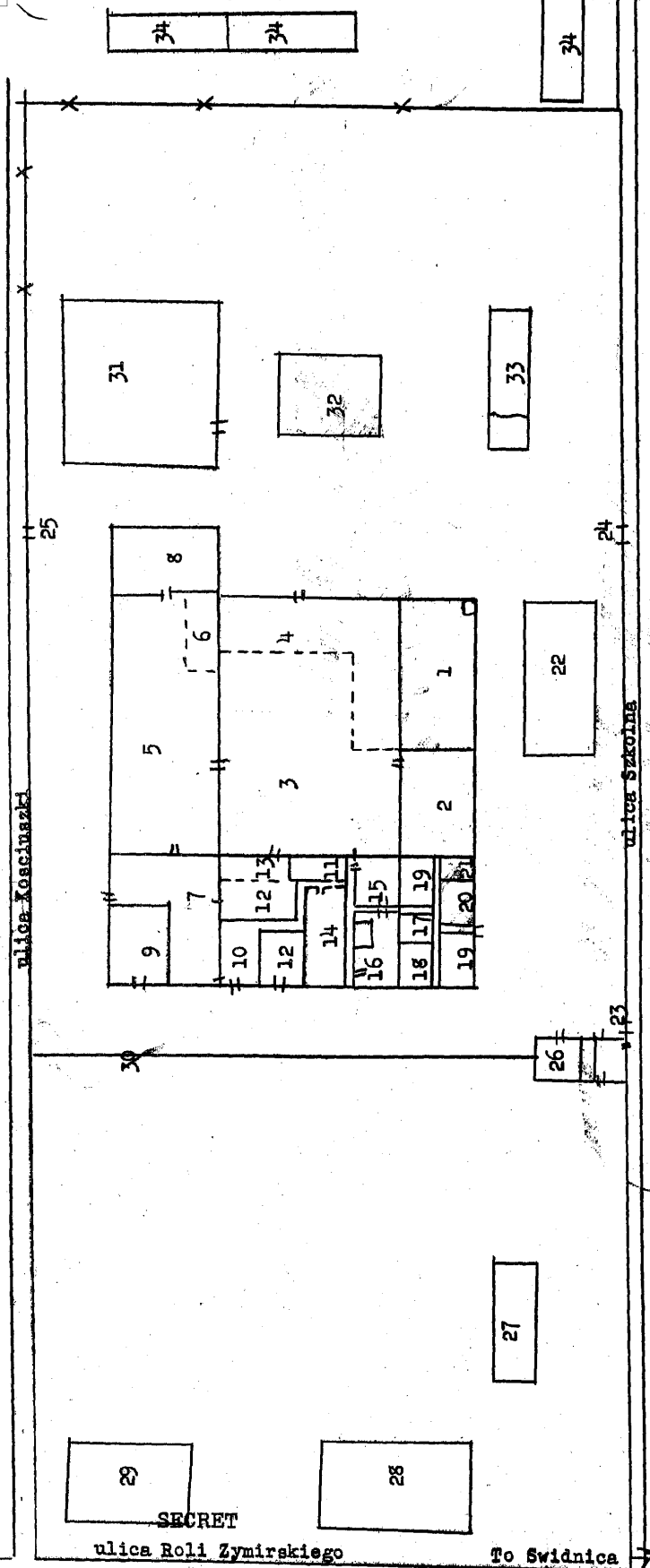
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ENCLOSURE B: Sketch, with Legend, of State Radio Factory T 61

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(All dimensions in approximate scale 1:1000, 1 cm = 10 m.)



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ENCLOSURE B: (CONT'D)

LEGEND

- Point # 1. Boiler Room for Central Heating (Kotlownia): there was a chimney stack about 40 m. tall at this corner of the building.
- # 2. Revolving Condenser Production Shop (Hala produkcji kondensatorow obrotowych).
- # 3. Assembly Section (Hala montazowa) with Conveyer Belt: radio set assembly.
- # 4. Storeroom for Finished Parts (Magazyny podreczne).
- # 5. Mechanical Section (Dzial mechaniczny): manufacture of all metal parts, such as chassis, holders, screws.
- # 6. Storeroom for Finished Parts (Magazyn wyprodukowanych czesci).
- # 7. Storeroom for Material Used by Mechanical Section (Magazyn surowcow).
- # 8. Tool Shop (Narzedziownia i dzial naprawy silnikow elektrycznych i maszyn): maintenance and repair shop for electric motors and machinery.
- # 9. Joiner's Shop (Stolarnia): manufacture of spools and other wooden parts.
- # 10. Bakelite Section (Bakieliciarnia): production of control knobs and other parts.
- # 11. Tooling of Bakelite Parts (Obrobka czesci bakielitowych).
- # 12. Storerooms for Finished Radio Sets (Magazyn wyprodukowanych aparatow radiowych).
- # 13. Packing Room and Repair Shop for Faulty Radio Sets (Pakownia i naprawa zwroconych przez kontrole aparatow).
- # 14. Transformer Winding Shop (Nawijalnia transformatorow).
- # 15. Coil Winding Shop (Nawijalnia cewek).
- # 16. Impregnation of Coils and Storeroom (Impregnowanie cewek i magazyn).
- # 17. Works Council Office (Rada Zakladowa).
- # 18. Photo Copying and Duplicating Room (Fotokopiowanie i powielanie schematow aparatow i czesci): for reproducing drawings and schemes.
- # 19. Head Office (Dyrekcja i biura).
- # 20. Office of United Polish Workers' Party (Biuro Podstawowej Organizacji Partyjnej-PZPR): factory's main Party cell.
- # 21. First Aid Room (Ambulatorium).
- # 22. Electroplating Shop (Galwanizernia).
- # 23. Main Gate (Glowna brama wjazdowa): for employees and automobiles.

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ENCLOSURE B: (CONT'D)

- # 24. Side Gate (Boczna brama): usually locked.
- # 25. Side Gate for Pedestrians (Furtka dla pieszych): always locked.
- # 26. Guardhouse and Door-Keeper's Room (Wartownia i portiernia).
- # 27. Fire Station (Straz pozarna): had one fire engine and other fire apparatus.
- # 28. Personnel Office (Biuro personalne): hiring, discharging, and workers' record office.
- # 29. Storehouse (Magazyn).
- # 30. Wall: plastered brick; about three meters high; there was a vine on this wall and on the wire net fence enclosing building #26 and #29.
- # 31. Underground Storehouse (Magazyn podziemny materjalow latwopalnych): for inflammable materials, i.e., gasoline, naphtha, acetone, oils, paints, and acids used in electroplating.
- # 32. Water Tank (Basen wodny).
- # 33. Wooden Barracks (Stolowka dla robotnikow): 10 x 30 m.; canteen for workers.
- # 34. Workers' Houses (Domy mieszkalne): two-storied.

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ENCLOSURE C:



at State Radio Factory T 61

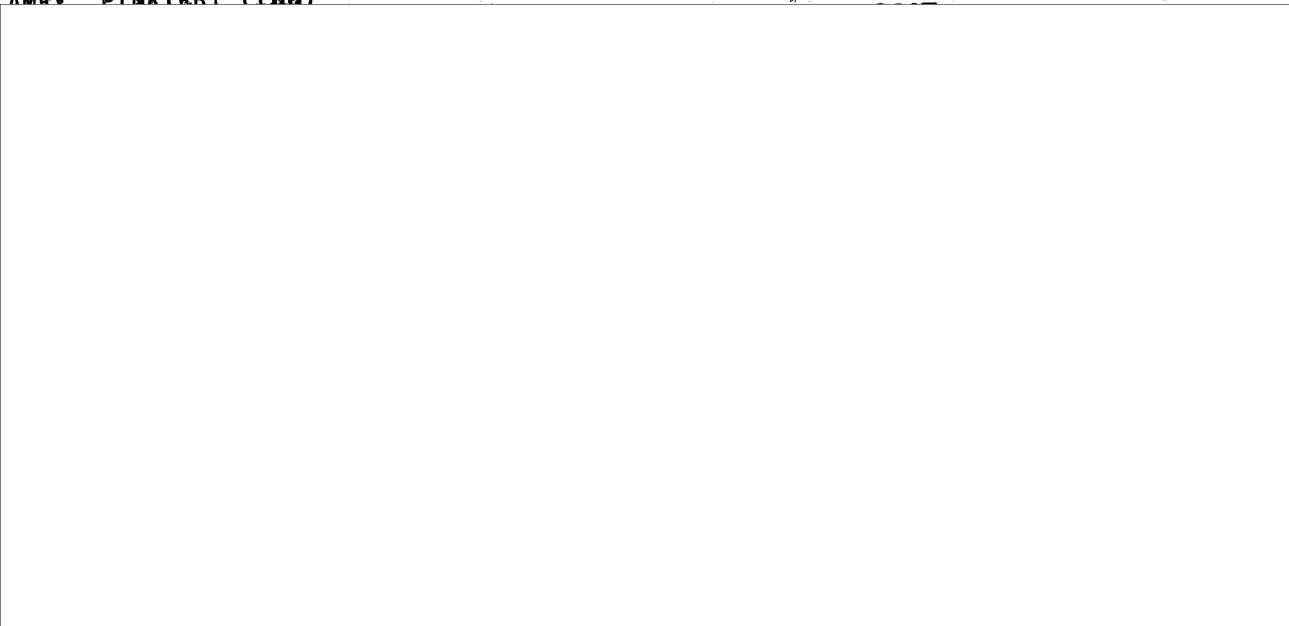
Leading Personalities

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NAME: PINKERT (fnu)

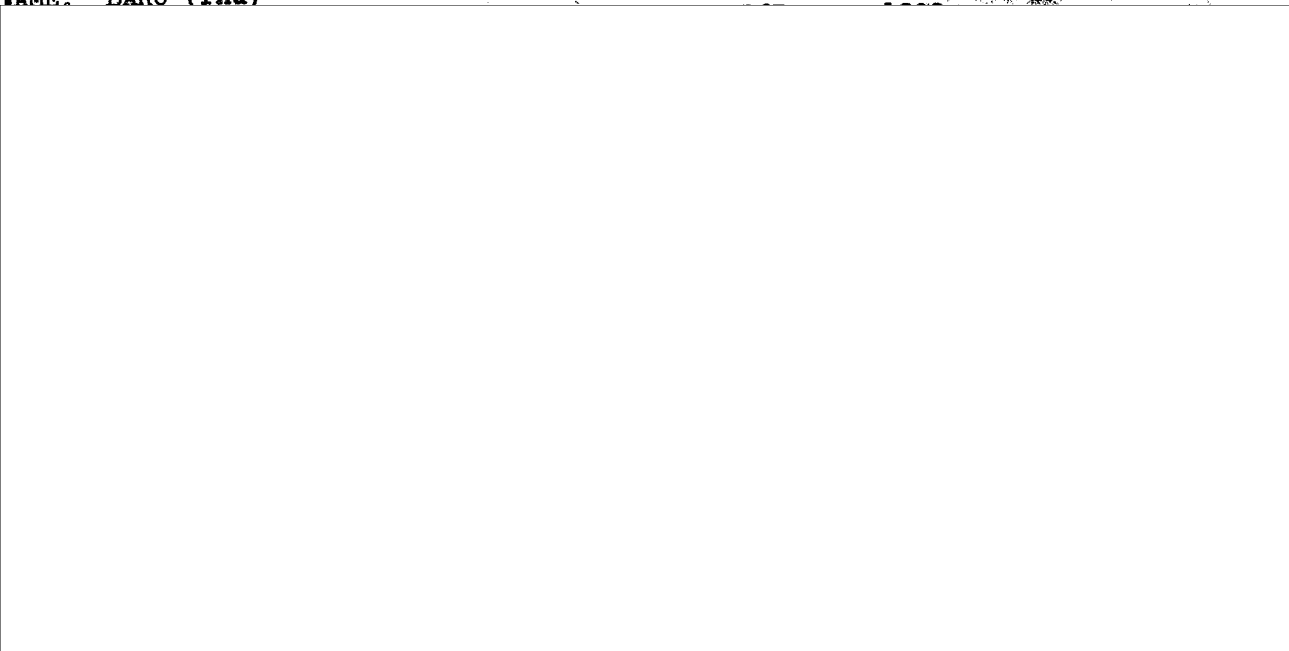
RANK:

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NAME: BARC (fnu)

RANK:



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ENCLOSURE C: (CONT'D)

NAME: WAJNTRAUB or WEINTRAUB (fmu)

RANK: [REDACTED]

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